

The following were characteristic of certain birds only and noted to be the same on several different occasions. One bird regularly repeated the trill of the Chipping Sparrow after its own, with no variations unless slightly shortened. Two others were often heard to repeat a song reminding me strongly of one of the Parula Warbler's, but they repeated their own much more frequently than this.

During the height of the season *H. pinus* may be heard repeating its song with great regularity from four to five times per minute, by the hour, with scarcely a break. This is to be noticed during the extreme heat of midday just the same as at other times, its search for insects being at the same time uninterrupted. I have quite often heard them during hard showers, not an occasional repetition merely, but with a persistent regularity. This applies to *H. leucobronchialis*, and presumably to *H. chrysoptera* as well, except that in the two latter only two or three repetitions per minute is the rule. Nearly two entire songs of the latter *can* be rendered in the time occupied by *H. pinus* for one. In many of these birds there is a tendency to extreme shyness upon the slightest attempt at familiarity, and often without any provocation, as I have many times been made aware. On many occasions my best endeavors have been unequal to the task of closely scrutinizing the author of any of these songs unless I had the patience to watch him from one to three hours, and even then a field glass would be necessary to see him clearly.

Even *H. pinus* may be called rare by those who possess excellent eyesight, provided they have ears poorly trained, and I will venture the assertion that nine out of every ten birds will escape them. I have more than once seen proof of this in those who were desirous of becoming well acquainted with the species.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

BY L. OTLEY PINDAR.

FULTON COUNTY lies in the extreme southwestern corner of Kentucky. Nearly all the notes from which this list is composed

were made at Hickman, on the Mississippi River. The other localities mentioned are situated as follows: Alexander Station (also known as Crutchfield and Slapout) is in the northwestern part of Fulton County on the Illinois Central Railroad. Woodland Mills is in Obion County, Tennessee, about a mile from the State line, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. Reelfoot Lake lies between Obion and Lake Counties, Tennessee, a small portion of the lake extending into Fulton County. Number 8 Chute lies between Island Number 8 and Kentucky, ten miles west from Hickman. The country is well wooded in all portions with which I am familiar, some of the more important trees being ash, beech, black gum, butternut, cottonwood, cypress, elm, hackberry, hickory (several varieties), Kentucky coffee tree, locust, red and white oaks, pecan, persimmon, poplar (tulip), sassafras, sweet gum, and walnut.

I have prepared two lists of Fulton County birds before this. One was published in the 'Ornithologist and Oölogist' for April and June, 1887, the other was read before the fifth meeting of the American Ornithologist's Union in Boston, October, 1887. Both of these lists contained several errors, all of which, it is believed, are eliminated from the present one, which also comprises a number of additional species. For much valuable help in the study of the avifauna of this region I am indebted to Mr. R. Ridgway of Washington, D. C., Mr. O. Widmann of St. Louis, Mo., Prof. B. C. Caldwell, formerly of Hickman, now of Glasgow, Mo., and also to those whose names appear later on in the list, to all of whom I take this opportunity of rendering my thanks.

1. *Podilymbus podiceps*.—Common in winter. A few remain through the summer.
2. *Urinator imber*. WAR-LOON. WALLOON.—Said to occur regularly every winter. I have never seen it.
3. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*.—Common winter visitant.
4. *Larus delawarensis*.—Winter visitant. Not common.
5. *Larus atricilla*.—Summer would be the time to expect to see this bird, but the only one I have positively identified was seen January 8, 1887.
6. *Larus franklinii*.—Occasionally seen in winter.
7. *Gelochelidon nilotica*.—Summer resident. Not common.
8. *Sterna forsteri*.—Summer resident. The commonest of our 'Sea Swallows.'
9. *Sterna hirundo*.—Rare summer resident.

10. *Anhinga anhinga*.—Abundant in spring and fall; common in summer; a few winter.
11. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*.—Not rare during the migrating season. A few are said to remain all winter on a small lake in Missouri, just across the river from Hickman.
12. *Merganser americanus*.—Winter visitant. Not common.
13. *Merganser serrator*. FISH DUCK. JACK.—Common winter visitant.
14. *Lophodytes cucullatus*.—Rare resident.
15. *Anas boschas*.—Abundant winter visitant. Occasionally one or two may be found during the summer.
16. *Anas obscura*. BLACK JACK.—Winter visitant. Not very common.
17. *Anas carolinensis*.—Common winter visitant.
18. *Anas discors*.
19. *Dafla acuta*.—These two Ducks are common throughout most of the winter, but do not remain in the coldest weather.
20. *Aix sponsa*.—Common resident.
21. *Aythya americana*.—Mr. A. J. Taylor has seen two that were killed on Reelfoot Lake, Tenn.
22. *Aythya vallisneria*.—Rare winter visitant.
23. *Aythya marila nearctica*.—Common transient.
24. *Charitonetta albeola*.—Rare winter visitant.
25. *Branta canadensis*.—Common winter visitant. A few breed. See 'Auk' Vol. III, p. 481.
26. Olor ———?— I saw two Swans in November or December, 1885, but could not determine the species.
27. *Tantalus loculator*. GOURDHEAD.—Common summer visitant. I do not think it breeds. See 'Ornithologist and Oölogist,' Vol. XII, p. 166.
28. *Botaurus lentiginosus*.—I have good authority for its occurrence in winter but have never detected it personally.
29. *Ardea herodias*.—Quite a common summer resident.
30. *Ardea egretta*.—In the fall of 1885 I was shown the long tail-feathers of one said to have been killed near Hickman.
31. *Ardea candidissima*.—Summer resident, growing commoner every year.
32. *Ardea virescens*.—Rare. A dead one seen September 1, 1887.
33. *Grus americana*.—Very rare. One seen August 26, 1886.
34. *Fulica americana*. MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN. CHICKEN-FOOTED DUCK.—Common resident.
35. *Phalaropus tricolor*.—Common migrant.
36. *Philohela minor*.—Very rare. One seen near Alexander Station, March 15, 1888.
37. *Gallinago delicata*.—Rare migrant. In 1886 I saw it as early as August 2.
38. *Tringa maculata*.—Common migrant.
39. *Symphemia semipalmata*.—I saw two, and a man with me killed one, on No. 8 Chute, November 17, 1887.

40. *Actitis macularia*.—Common migrant.
41. *Ægialitis vocifera*.—Common resident.
42. *Colinus virginianus*.—Common resident.
43. *Meleagris gallopavo*.—Common resident. A set of ten fresh eggs was brought to me April 30, 1887.
44. *Ectopistes migratorius*.—Migrant; growing rarer yearly.
45. *Zenaidura macroura*.—Common resident.
46. *Cathartes aura*.—Common resident.
47. *Catharista atrata*.—Rare and irregular. Occurs at any time of the year.
48. *Elanoides forficatus*.—I saw eight or ten near Woodland Mills, Tenn., August 9, 1886.
49. *Ictinia mississippiensis*.—Several seen near Hickman and in Obion Co., Tenn., in August, 1886.
50. *Circus hudsonius*.—Migrant. Not common.
51. *Accipiter velox*.—Common resident.
52. *Accipiter cooperi*.—Common resident.
53. *Accipiter atricapillus*.—Very rare. Occasionally one strays into our limits during the winter.
54. *Buteo borealis*.—Common resident.
55. *Buteo lineatus*.—A rare migrant.
56. *Buteo swainsoni*.—Rare resident.
57. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.—Rare resident.
58. *Falco columbarius*.—Rare winter visitant.
59. *Falco sparverius*.—Common resident.
60. *Strix pratincola*.—Said, by Prof. B. C. Caldwell, to occur. I have never seen it.
61. *Asio accipitrinus*.—Very rare winter visitant.
62. *Syrnium nebulosum*.—Common resident.
63. *Megascops asio*.—Common resident.
64. *Bubo virginianus*.—Resident. Not uncommon.
65. *Conurus carolinensis*.—Formerly very common according to all reports, and stragglers are said to have occurred up to 1878.
66. *Coccyzus americanus*.—Common summer resident.
67. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*.—Very rare. One killed July 16, 1886.
68. *Ceryle alcyon*.—Common summer resident. A few winter.
69. *Campephilus principalis*.—Said to have been common formerly. Mr. A. J. Taylor saw several five or six years ago.
70. *Dryobates villosus*.—Rare resident.
71. *Dryobates pubescens*.—Common resident.
72. *Dryobates borealis*.—A very rare straggler.
73. *Sphyrapicus varius*.—A not uncommon resident.
74. *Ceophlæus pileatus*.—WOODCOCK. COCK-OF-THE-WOODS. BETTY-BIRD.—Resident. Not rare.
75. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.—Common except in the depth of winter when they all leave for three or four weeks,

76. *Melanerpes carolinus*.—Common resident.
77. *Colaptes auratus*.—Common resident.
78. *Antrostomus vociferus*.—Very rare. I saw one fly across the State line road, from Kentucky to Tennessee, Oct. 7, 1887.
79. *Chordeiles virginianus*.—Common transient.
80. *Chætura pelagica*.—Common summer resident.
81. *Trochilus colubris*.—Common summer resident.
82. *Tyrannus tyrannus*.—Common summer resident.
83. *Myiarchus crinitus*.—Summer resident. Growing more common every summer.
84. *Sayornis phœbe*.—Common summer resident.
85. *Contopus borealis*.—Rare migrant.
86. *Contopus virens*.—Common migrant. A few remain through the summer.
87. *Empidonax flaviventris*.—An uncommon migrant.
88. *Empidonax acadicus*.—Summer resident. Not very common.
89. *Empidonax pusillus traillii*.—A common migrant and rare summer resident.
90. *Empidonax minimus*.—Rare migrant. I do not think it remains through the summer although I saw it as late as May 20, in 1887.
91. *Cyanocitta cristata*.—Common resident.
92. *Corvus corax sinuatus*.—Very rare. One seen Oct. 3, 1887.
93. *Corvus americanus*.—Common resident.
94. *Molothrus ater*.—Said by several persons to have been common eight or ten years ago.—Cannot be found now.
95. *Agelaius phœniceus*.—Common resident. Especially abundant during migrations.
96. *Sturnella magna*.—Common resident.
97. *Icterus spurius*.—Rare migrant.
98. *Icterus galbula*.—Common summer resident.
99. *Scolecophagus carolinus*.—Common winter visitant.
100. *Quiscalus quiscula*.—Resident. Common, especially in winter.
101. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*.—Resident. Our commonest Black bird. Abundant during the winter. Both this subspecies and the last breed here, *æneus* far outnumbering *quiscula*. They never breed together, each keeping strictly to itself in the breeding season.
102. *Coccothraustes vespertina*.—Quite common in March, 1887. See 'Auk,' Vol. IV, p. 257.
103. *Pinicola enucleator*.—Seen in February and March, 1888. See 'Auk,' Vol. V, p. 321.
104. *Carpodacus purpureus*.—Migrant. Not common.
105. *Acanthis linaria*.—Common in the coldest weather every winter since I began taking notes in 1885.
106. *Spinus tristis*.—Common resident.
107. *Spinus pinus*.—Common winter visitant.
108. *Poocætes gramineus*.—Common migrant.
109. *Chondestes gram macus*.—Summer resident. Not common.
110. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*.—An uncommon winter visitant.

111. *Zonotrichia albicollis*.—Common winter visitant.
112. *Spizella monticola*.—Winter visitant. Not common.
113. *Spizella socialis*.—Common during the summer. Usually a few remain all winter in sheltered spots.
114. *Spizella pusilla*.—Common resident.
115. *Junco hyemalis*.—Common winter visitant.
116. *Melospiza fasciata*.—Common in winter.
117. *Passerella iliaca*.—Common winter visitant.
118. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*.—Common in winter. A few remain through the summer.
119. *Cardinalis cardinalis*.—Common resident.
120. *Habia ludovicana*.—Migrant. Not common.
121. *Guiraca cærulea*.—Very rare summer visitant.
122. *Passerina cyanea*.—Common summer resident.
123. *Spiza americana*.—Very rare migrant.
124. *Piranga erythromelas*.—Very rare. I have seen three males, one in June, 1884, one August 7, 1887, and one August 13, 1888. I killed a female October 2, 1888.
125. *Piranga rubra*.—Common summer resident.
126. *Progne subis*.—Common summer resident.
127. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*.—Rare summer resident.
128. *Chelidon erythrogaster*.—Common summer resident.
129. *Tachycineta bicolor*.—Summer resident. Not common.
130. *Clivicola riparia*.—Common summer resident.
131. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.—Common summer resident.
132. *Ampelis cedrorum*. RICE-BIRD.—Common. Occurs irregularly at any time of the year.
133. *Lanius borealis*.—I have never seen any of the Shrikes here, but have Professor Caldwell's authority for the occurrence of *L. borealis* in winter.
134. *Vireo olivaceus*.—Common summer resident.
135. *Vireo philadelphicus*.—Rare migrant.
136. *Vireo gilvus*.—Rare migrant.
137. *Vireo flavifrons*.—Summer resident. Not common.
138. *Vireo noveboracensis*.—Common migrant.
139. *Vireo bellii*.—Very rare. Two seen, and one of them secured, July 16, 1887.
140. *Mniotilta varia*.—A not very common summer resident.
141. *Protonotaria citrea*.—Summer resident. Not common.
142. *Helinaia swainsonii*.—I am certain that I saw one August 29, 1887, but my only shell was loaded with No. 1 buckshot, and I failed to secure it. However, I have no doubt as to its identity.
143. *Helmitherus vermivorus*.—Rare summer resident.
144. *Helminthophila chrysoptera*.—Rare migrant. In 1887 I saw it as late as November 14.
145. *Helminthophila ruficapilla*.—An uncommon migrant.
146. *Helminthophila peregrina*.—Rare migrant.
147. *Compsothlypis americana*.—Common migrant.

148. *Dendroica æstiva*.—Formerly a common summer resident, but for the last two or three years quite a rare migrant.
149. *Dendroica coronata*.—Common migrant. A few may winter as I killed one January 16, 1886.
150. *Dendroica pennsylvanica*.—A not very common migrant.
151. *Dendroica blackburniæ*.—Very rare. Two seen July 25, 1888.
152. *Dendroica dominica albilora*.—Summer resident. Not common.
153. *Dendroica virens*.—Common migrant.
154. *Seiurus aurocapillus*.—Common summer resident.
155. *Seiurus noveboracensis*.—A rather common migrant.
156. *Geothlypis formosa*.—Rare summer resident. One seen as late as November 28 in 1886.
157. *Geothlypis trichas*.—Common summer resident.
158. *Icteria virens*.—Very rare. The only one I have seen was killed by Mr. Charles Holcombe, Jr., September 23, 1887.
159. *Sylvania canadensis*.—Common migrant.
160. *Setophaga ruticilla*.—Common. Probably only a migrant, though I have seen it in August.
161. *Mimus polyglottos*.—Common resident.
162. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.—Common summer resident. In 1887 it arrived February 22.
163. *Harporhynchus rufus*.—Common summer resident.
164. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*.—Common resident.
165. *Thryothorus bewickii*.—Very rare. Only seen in winter.
166. *Troglodytes ædon*.—Common resident.
167. *Troglodytes hiemalis*.—Very rare. My only note on this species is of one killed by Mr. T. L. McCutchen in December, 1885.
168. *Cistothorus palustris*.—Not common. I have only seen it as a migrant.
169. *Certhia familiaris americana*.—Common winter visitant.
170. *Sitta carolinensis*.—Common resident.
171. *Sitta canadensis*.—Common winter visitant.
172. *Parus bicolor*.—Common resident.
173. *Parus atricapillus*.—Rare winter visitant.
174. *Parus carolinensis*.—Common resident.
175. *Regulus satrapa*.—Migrant. Not so common as the next. One seen January 27, 1888.
176. *Regulus calendula*.—Common migrant.
177. *Polioptila cærulea*.—Common summer resident.
178. *Turdus mustelinus*.—Common summer resident.
179. *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii*.—Common migrant.
180. *Merula migratoria*.—Common winter visitant.
181. *Sialia sialis*.—Common resident.

INTRODUCED SPECIES.

182. *Passer domesticus*.—Abundant resident.
183. *Passer montanus*.—A few seen at different times. I think this species comes down from St. Louis on the steamboats, as the English Sparrow often does.